June 29th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

The Committee on Dr. Owen's paper on a new Mineral from California, reported in favor of publication:

Notice of a New Mineral from California.

By D. D. OWEN, M. D.

Mr. Henry Pratten, one of my assistants in the geological surveys in the North West in 1848 and 1849, went to California in the spring of 1850, and returned last February. Being interested in mineralogy and geology, he made observations in these departments of science, both on his way out and during the time he remained there.

The mineral in question he obtained at a locality known as the Wisconsin and Illinois claim, near Nevada City, at which place he resided most of the time he remained in California.

At the time he collected this mineral it struck him as something remarkable and different from anything he had previously observed; and he made at the time some experiments on its blowpipe reactions, without being able positively to decide what it might be.

He then first submitted it to a distinguished mineralogist, who referred it to the species Karpholite.

In comparing its blowpipe reactions with that mineral, Mr. Pratten doubted the correctness of the conclusion that it belonged to the species Karpholite, and so did Dr. Norwood, who also examined its blowpipe reactions; and they came to the conclusion that its indications before the blowpipe resembled more those of Molybdic acid.

When I returned home last March, Mr. Pratten submitted it to me and I made a qualitative examination of the mineral in the humid way, and ascertained, from the reactions of the solution of the mineral with sulphuretted hydrogen, iodide of potassium, and ferro-cyanide of potassium, that the principal constituents were molybdenum and iron.

I found, moreover, that it was easily acted on by liquid ammonia, the molybdenum being dissolved, while oxide of iron was set free in brownish red flocks.

These chemical reactions proved that though the mineral resembles Karpholite in the yellow color of its fibrous, acicular, tufted crystals, it is quite different in its chemical constitution.

I made, also, an approximate quantitative analysis on a centigramme of the mineral, which was all that could be spared at that time, by solution in liquid ammonia; collecting the precipitated iron on a filter, washing and weighing it after ignition. The molybdenum was then separated by sulphuretted hydrogen.

The solution freed from molybdenum was evaporated with addition of hydrochloric acid to free the solution of HS; after filtration it was evaporated to dryness and ignited, and the small percentage of alkali and magnesia weighed together; the magnesia, after being separated by peroxide of mercury, was weighed by itself.

The result of the analysis gave:

$\dot{H}$=Water	15	
$\ddot{Mo}$ (?) Molybdic acid (?) . .	40	compound of molybdenum and oxygen
$\ddot{Fe}$ Peroxide of iron . . .	35	
$\bar{A}$lkali	8	
Mg—Magnesia	2	

That the molybdenum exists in this mineral as molybdic acid is altogether probable from the fact of liquid ammonia acting on it so readily.

The constituents of Karpholite, by two analyses—one by Stromeyer and one by Steinman, as recorded in Dana's Mineralogy, are:

	By Stromeyer.		*By Steinman.*
$\dot{\ddot{S}}i$—Silica	36·15	. .	37·53
$\ddot{A}\dot{l}$—Alumina	28·67	. .	26·47
$\overline{\ddot{M}n}$—Oxide of Manganese .	19·16	. .	18.33
$\overline{\dot{F}e}$ " Iron . .	2·29	. $\overline{\ddot{F}e}$	6·27
$\dot{H}$ Water	10·78	. .	11·36
HF—Hydrofluoric acid . .	1·47		

Karpholite is therefore essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and manganese, and entirely different in its composition from the mineral in question.

Before the blowpipe this mineral fuses readily, and a sublimate is formed, which, if the mineral is supported on its quartz matrix, forms a bluish ring on the quartz; and a brilliant yellow color is imparted to the flame. With mic. salt, in the interior flame, it forms a green bead.

In its easy fusibility and in the production of this curious bluish ring, condensed on the quartz around the fragment exposed to the blowpipe flame, this mineral is readily distinguished by the blowpipe from Karpholite, which fuses with difficulty, and forms no such ring.

In the works on mineralogy, there is a meagre notice given of an ore of molybdenum, under the name of molybdic ochre or oxide of molybdenum, which occurs in powdery incrustations of various shades of yellow, and is in fact molybdic acid, being composed of molybdenum 63·66, and oxygen 33·39 ($\ddot{M}o$.); but as this mineral contains no iron, is produced from the decomposition of the sulphuret of molybdenum, and has never been found in the fine delicate tufted acicular crystalline form, it is probably not the same as this California mineral.

I have not yet had a sufficient supply of the ore to ascertain the proportion of oxygen united with the molybdenum in this mineral, but I am led to believe that it exists in the state of molybdic acid, from the fact of ammonia acting on it so readily. I think, moreover, that the molybdic acid is combined with the iron, for the pure rich yellow color of the mineral forbids the idea of the iron being only mechanically mixed; and besides the iron is very nearly in the proportion to form a subsalt: hence I infer that this mineral must be a submolybdate of iron.

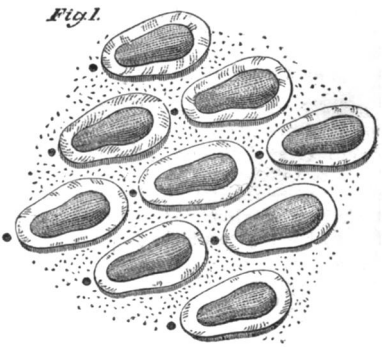
The Committee to which was referred the following by Mr. Lea, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings:

Description of a new species of Eschara, from the Eocene of Alabama.

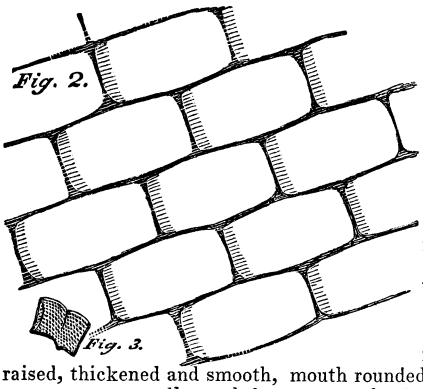
By Isaac Lea.

Many years since I received from the late Judge Tait of Claiborne, a large number of fossils from the Eocene beds of that district, and among the sand was found a fragment of this interesting genus. I did not then characterise it, in the hope of getting a more perfect specimen. I have not, however, seen any other but this fragment.

Fig. 1.



There have been a number of species described by Mr. Lonsdale, in the Journal of the Geological Society, vol. i., from the Tertiary of the U. S. These were taken by Sir C. Lyell to London, on his return from one of his tours to this country. The species which I propose to characterise, differs in its form



very strikingly from the figures and descriptions of Mr. Lonsdale. In Michelin's Iconographie, plates 78 and 79, there is a species figured from Claiborne, which resembles this, but is not the same. In the cuts annexed fig. 1 represents a highly magnified view of the external surface, with its foramina and numerous indented points. Fig. 2 represents the dorsal surface; and fig. 3 represents the size of the specimen, with its natural appearance.

Eschara Claibornensis.—Foliaceous; cells ovate, constricted near the middle, boundary slightly raised, thickened and smooth, mouth rounded at both ends and larger at the upper one; a small round foramen at the lower end of each larger foramen; surface between the foramina with numerous irregular pits; dorsal separation of opposed layers perfect, vesicle rather large, oblong, with the angles rounded.

The Committee on a paper by Dr. Woodhouse, describing a new species of Sciurus, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

Description of a New Species of Sciurus.

By S. W. WOODHOUSE, M. D.

SCIURUS DORSALIS, nobis.

Description.—Ears large and broad, tufted with long black gray hairs. General color above dark gray, with the exception of the dorsal line and a band extending along the external base or hind part of the ear, which is of a rich ferruginous brown color; beneath white, with the exception of the perineum, which is gray; cheeks grayish white; tail very large and broad, gray above, with a broad white margin, and white beneath.

Fur long, compact and soft; claws long, very strong and much curved, of a black color, with the exception of their points which are light and almost transparent; whiskers very long and black; iris dark brown.

Dimensions of Dried Skin.

	Inches.
Length from nose to root of tail, about	13
From heel to point of longest nail,	2 8-10ths.
Height of ears externally,	1 3-10ths.
" " to end of hair,	2 8-10ths.
Breadth of ear,	1
From ear to point of nose, about	1 7-10ths.
Tail vertebræ, about	8
" to end of fur, about	11

Remarks.—This beautiful squirrel I procured whilst attached to the expedition under the command of Capt. L. Sitgreaves, Topographical Engineer U. S. Army, exploring the Zuni and the Great and Little Colorado rivers of the West, in the month of October, 1851, in the San Francisco Mountain, New Mexico, where I found it quite abundant, after leaving which, I did not see it again. On the receipt of my New Mexican collections (which contain some fine specimens, with their crania,) I will give a fuller description.

The Committee on the following communication from Dr. C. M. Wetherill, reported in favor of publication:

Chemical Investigation of the Mexican Honey Ant.

By Charles M. Wetherill, Ph. D.

Several of these curious insects, described in a late number of the Proceedings, were handed to me some time since by Dr. Leidy, with the request that I would make a chemical examination of them. I was fearful at the time, from the scarcity of material, and from the endosmosis and exosmosis that had apparently taken place, (as the ants had been preserved for some time in alcohol,) that I could not arrive at satisfactory conclusions. The difficulties were not, however, as great as anticipated. The following are the results of my experiments.

The ants were filled with a varying quantity of the honey; in some the abdomen was distended, in others quite flaccid. The liquid also varied; in some being of light amber color, and in others deeper in hue. Six of the average sized insects weighed 2.6533 grammes, their bodies weighed 0.288 gr. The honey, consequently, of the six ants weighed 2.3653 grammes, and the average quantity of honey in a single ant 0.3942 gr. Since the average weight of a single ant is 0.048, it follows that the honey which an average one of these ants contains is 8.2 times greater than the weight of its body. The density of the ants, when filled with honey, and that of their bodies, was ascertained by weighing in alcohol of density 0.8309, and reducing to water as unity.

The following are the data:—

2.6533 grammes of the ants, with their honey, weighed in alcohol 0.9310; and of the bodies without the honey 0.288 weighed 0.061 in alcohol.

From which the density is calculated, for the ants filled with honey at 1.28, and for the bodies alone 1.05.

The syrup extracted from the ant had an agreeable sweet taste, the odor very much resembling that of the syrup of squills. It reacted slightly acid to blue litmus paper. When evaporated by the heat of steam, it dried to a gummy mass, which did not exhibit traces of crystallization after standing for a couple of weeks. It was very hygroscopic, becoming quickly soft from the absorption of water from the atmosphere.

The sugar dried, as stated, by steam heat, dissolved without residue in ordinary alcohol, leaving a residue in nearly absolute alcohol. This residue dissolved in ordinary alcohol completely. The alcoholic solutions were all set aside, for several days, for crystallization, with negative results. These alcoholic solutions had exactly the smell of the perfumed bay rum. I call attention to these peculiar odors, as perhaps capable, with additional evidence, of throwing some light upon the origin of the honey.

When exposed for some time in vacuo over sulphuric acid, the syrup dries up to a transparent gum-like mass, but without any signs of crystallization during the process. 2.1065 of the syrup, after standing thus in vacuo for about two weeks, weighed 1.4425, equal to a per centage of 68.478, sugar in the syrup. When thus dried it had the rich sugar smell of candy made by heating sugar and butter together.

Some of the honey was set aside for crystallization as removed from the insect. After many days it was examined, but no traces of crystallization could be observed, either with the naked eye or with the microscope. Some of the honey was examined alone, under the microscope with high powers; no crystals were observed, but here and there fragments of organic tissue. Examined by polarized light, some of these stood out in bright relief against the dark ground of the field, and were at first mistaken for fragments of crystals, until a capillary like tube was observed, which resembled these fragments, and which changed its color by the rotation of the polarization's plane.

No change could be observed after touching the drop under the microscope with a drop of solution or tincture of iodine.

A drop of the honey, in a watch glass, blackened when exposed to a steam heat with dilute sulphuric acid.

When heated with the blue solution obtained by adding tartaric acid or solution of potassa to sulphate of copper, a red precipitate of the suboxide of copper fell.

Chloride of barium, ferrocyanide of potassium, and sulphate of copper, added to an aqueous solution of the honey, gave no precipitates, either in the cold or by heat.

Nitrate of silver gave in the cold a whitish precipitate, which changed to dark brown by heating.

A portion of the honey heated on platinum foil blackened, gave out fumes, and the odor of burnt sugar, leaving a porous coke, which burned off and left an almost imperceptible ash.

A portion of the substance which had been left in vacuo for two weeks was taken for analysis by combustion with oxide of copper and chlorate of potassa.

As the honey thus dried was not perfectly hard, but of a sticky nature, it was necessary to introduce it into the combustion tube upon a piece of glass. 0.497 of honey gave 0.306 of water, and 0.684 of carbonic acid, corresponding to a per centage of C = 37.525 and H = 6.841 0 by loss = 55.634. This corresponds, as nearly as could be expected, under the circumstances of the analysis, with the formula of crystallized grape sugar C_{12} H_{14} O_{14} as may be seen by the following comparison:

	By Calculation.	By Analysis.	Anal. Starch Sugar by De Saussure.
C_{12}	36.363	37.525	37.29
H_{14}	7.071	6.841	6.84
O_{14}	56.566	55.634	55.87
	100.000	100.000	100.00

The following analysis may be compared with my results: 1. Diabetic sugar by Peligot. 2. Sugar of grape, by De Saussure. 3. Cane sugar, by Liebig. 4. Sugar of honey, by Prout.

	I.	II.	III.		IV.
C.	36.7	36.71	42.30		36.36
H	7.3	6.78	6.45	C H	63.64
O	56.0	56.51	51.50		
	100.0	100.00	100.00		100.00

It results, I think, from these experiments that the honey contained in the Mexican ant is a nearly pure solution of the sugar, so called, of fruits which is in a state of hydration, isomeric with grape sugar, C_{12} H_{14} O_{14}, and differing from grape sugar in not crystallizing. The phenomena of circular polarization differ in these two named sugars; but the want of sufficient material rendered such comparison impossible. The honey of bees is a mixture of these two kinds of sugar; and as it is obtained from the nectar of flowers containing cane sugar, the transformation into fruit and grape sugars must take place in their bodies.* As the ant honey yields, among its reactions, one of cane sugar, viz: that of blackening when heated with dilute sulphuric acid, it is possible that it may contain an admixture of cane sugar, which would account for the imperfect correspondence of the analysis with the per centage calculated from the formula. It renders also the supposition plausible, that these ants obtain their honey from the same source as the bee.

With regard to the acidity of the honey, want of material prevented any experiments. Can it be formic acid, or is it acetic from the oxidation of the alcohol in which the ants were preserved?

*Loewig-Chem. der Org. Verbindungen.

A portion of the alcohol (reacting acid like the honey) neutralized by caustic potassa, then distilled with sulphuric acid, gave an aqueous acid liquid, which, on addition of nitrate of silver, gave a whitish precipitate, becoming black on boiling, rendering the supposition of formic acid probable.

The Committee on the two papers by Dr. Genth, entitled respectively "On some Minerals which accompany Gold in California," and "On Strontiano-Calcite, a new Mineral," reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

On some Minerals, which accompany Gold in California.

By Dr. F. A. Genth.

A few days ago I had an opportunity of examining a lot of Gold from the north fork of the American River, 30 miles from Sacramento City.

The gold was in very fine scales and but a few larger pieces among them. The following minerals have been found mixed with it, viz.:

1. *Hyacinth* in almost microscopic crystals, of different lengths. The longer ones exhibit the form of the primitive square octahedron combined with the second square prism; the shorter ones have besides, a second octahedron, a double eight-sided pyramid and the first prism; one of the crystals I found having a basal plane besides. They are colorless or show a smoky tinge; only a few less perfect crystals have a grayish-brown color. Lustre perfectly adamantine.

2. *Chromic Iron* in rounded grains, which sometimes show faces of the regular octahedron. Color between jet-black and iron-black. Lustre submetallic. Streak brown. Not magnetic. Before the blowpipe with borax it gives in both flames emerald-green beads. The powder was decomposed by bisulphate of potash, and the presence of sesqui-oxide of iron and chromium likewise ascertained in the moist way.

3. *Ilmenite* occurs in iron-black grains, which show sometimes distinctly a basal cleavage. Lustre submetallic. Streak brownish, and iron-black. Before the blowpipe it gives a blood-red bead, which, when saturated, can be easily enameled. The powder is easily decomposed by bisulphate of potash; the fused mass dissolves completely in diluted hydrochloric acid, and this solution, when evaporated, lets fall a white powder, which gives with borax and microcosmic salt the characteristic reactions of titanic acid. The solution in hydrochloric acid contains nothing but sesqui-oxide of iron.

[Both Chromic Iron and Ilmenite seem to have been confounded with magnetic iron.]

4. *Platinum.*—A few steel-colored rounded grains were observed, and of

5. *Iridosmine*, a few lead-colored scales. The quantity of both Platinum and Iridosmine was too small for further examination.

I will mention here, that I have examined some white grains and scales from Stanislaus in California, which were presented to me by Prof. John Frazer, whose brother had them collected.

The few scales of gold mixed with them were extracted by diluted aqua regia. I then treated them with concentrated aqua regia as long as it acted upon.

The solution contained almost pure bichloride of platinum with but a trace of iridium; neither rhodium nor palladium could be detected in it.

The residue consists of six-sided scales of a color between lead- and tin-white. On heating them upon platinum foil, they give out a strong odor of osmium; they are therefore the combination $Ir\,Os_4$ (or $Ir\,Os_3$) known under the name of *Sisserskite*. Being heated thus, most of the scales become iridescent and assume, like steel, yellow, orange and blue colors. I do not know that this reaction has been observed. In order to ascertain whether every kind of iridosmine gives it,

or whether it is peculiar to that from California, I treated some from the Oural Mountains in the same manner, and found that most, but not all of the lead-colored scales are oxydized and assume yellow, orange and blue colors. This reaction seems therefore to be an important one to distinguish Sisserskite from Newjanskite. It is very likely, too, that we find in nature but two combinations of Iridium and Osmium, Ir Os and Ir Os_4 and that Ir Os_3 is Ir Os^4 mixed with some Ir Os, as it is very difficult to distinguish their color.

On Strontiano-calcite, a New Mineral.

By DR. F. A. GENTH.

Primitive form an obtuse rhombohedron (as it seems to show cleavage parallel to the planes of a rhombohedron, similar to that of calcite); the secondary forms which I observed were the second acute rhombohedron (analogous to that of calcite of 65° 50′) and its corresponding scalene-dodecahedron. Crystals microscopic and not very distinct; in globular masses formed by an aggregate of rhombohedrons, every globule terminating in the above-mentioned acute rhombohedron. Fracture uneven. H. = 3.5. Sp. gr. = ?

Colorless and transparent at the points of the aggregations, which are white and translucent. The colorless crystals have a vitreous, the white ones a somewhat pearly lustre.

When heated before the blowpipe it gives out a brilliant light, imparts to the flame a slight crimson color, and is rendered caustic. Easily soluble in acids with disengagement of carbonic acid. The solution gives a white precipitate with sulphate of lime, but not with sulphate of strontia; it therefore contains strontia. After, (in another quantity of the solution,) strontia was precipitated with sulphate of potash, the addition of oxalate of ammonia produced a precipitate of oxalate of lime.

The quantities I had at my disposal were too small to admit of a quantitative analysis, but I presume from the quantities, precipitated with sulphate of potash and oxalate of ammonia, that lime and strontia are contained in Strontiano-calcite in about equal proportions.

The specimen was presented to me by William Wagner, Esq., who collected it in the neighborhood of Girgenti in Sicily, where it, according to his statement, is of rare occurrence and associated with celestine and sulphur.

In the chemico-mineralogical system it is to be placed between Dufrenoy's Dreelite and Plumbocalcite.

Of the carbonates which have isomorphous bases, of carbonate of lime only, two forms, rhombohedron and rhombic prism, have been observed; of carbonate of lead, strontia and baryta, only the rhombic form is known; but when in combination with carbonate of lime, they all likewise crystallize in the rhombohedrical form, thus forming Plumbo-calcite, Strontiano-calcite and Dreelite. It is very likely, that we one of these days will meet with rhombohedrical forms of the pure carbonates of lead, strontia and baryta.

The Committee on a paper by Messrs. Audubon and Bachman, read this evening by special permission, describing a new species of North American Fox, reported in favor of publication:

Description of a new North American Fox. Genus Vulpes, Cuv.

By AUDUBON AND BACHMAN.

VULPES UTAH.

V. corpore grandiore, pilis velleris longioribus nec non gracilioribus quam in V. fulvo, cauda magna cylindracea.

Specific characters.—Larger than Vulpes fulvis; fur longer and finer than in that species; tail large and cylindrical.

Dimensions.

	Feet.	Inches.
From point of nose to root of tail,	2	8
Tail, (vertebræ,)	1	4
" (to end of hair,)	1	8
Circumference of tail, (broadest part,)	1	8
From shoulder to fore-feet,	1	5
From rump to hind-feet,	1	6
Height of ears, (posteriorly,)		4
From point of nose to eye,		3⅛
Longest hairs on the brush,		5
" on the body,		3

Description.—Claws slightly arched, compressed, channelled beneath, horn color; hair, of two kinds, first, a coarse and long hair covering the fur beneath it; second, a dense and very soft fine fur, composed of hairs that are straight, but crimped and wavy, as in the silver gray fox. Fur plumbeous at the roots, gradually becoming dark brown towards the tips in those parts of the body which are dark colored on the surface; in those parts which are white, the fur is white from the roots, and on no part of the animal does it present any annulations.

The long hairs are dark-brown from the roots, yellowish-white near the middle of their length, and are tipped with black.

On the under surface the hairs are principally white their whole extent, with a few black ones intermixed; the fur on the tail is rather less fine and more woolly than on the body.

Feet covered with soft hair reaching beyond the toes; on the forehead the hair is rather coarse and short, with fine fur beneath. From this intermixture of hairs the animal is greyish-white on the head, dark-brown on the neck, grayish-brown on the dorsal line and on the sides; the throat, under surface of the body, insides of legs, and feet are black.

The tail is irregularly banded with dark brown and dull white, the tip white for about three inches.

Another Specimen.—Nose, both surfaces of the legs, and behind the ears, dark reddish-brown; whiskers black; under side of neck, and a line on the belly, liver brown. Fur on the back very fine, and dark ashy-gray from the roots: the longer hairs on the back are black at the roots, and are broadly tipped with white; fur on the sides, cinereous at the roots, and yellowish-white from thence to the end.

There is a reddish tinge on the neck, extending to the shoulders; sides of the face grizzly-brown; the hair on the tail is irregularly clouded with brown and dull white, and is lightest on the under surface.

This animal was first noticed, by Lewis and Clarke, as the large red fox of the plains, (vol. 2, p. 168,) and was referred to by us in the first volume of the Quadrupeds of North America, p. 54, where we described it from a hunter's skin.

Having obtained a beautiful specimen from Captain Rhett, of the United States Army, we now propose for it the name of *Vulpes Utah*, as it is, so far as our information extends, chiefly found in the Utah territory, although it probably ranges considerably north of the Great Salt Lake.

The habits of this beautiful fox are similar to those of the Red Fox, and it runs into many varieties of color.

Captain Rhett informed us that he killed the specimen, kindly presented to us by him, near Fort Larimee.

Several specimens of *Vulpes Utah* have been received at the Smithsonian Institution, and it will probably soon be well known.

The Committee to which was referred a paper by Dr. Le Conte, entitled "Synopsis of the species of Pterostichus," reported in favor of publication in the Journal.

ELECTION.

Mr. Joseph Lea and Dr. William H. Tingley, both of Philadelphia, were elected *Members* of the Academy.

ERRATA IN VOL. VI.

Page 2, line 4 from bottom, for *of* read *and*.
" 3, " 13 " top, for *Cretacean* read *Cetacean*.
" 33, " 13 and 20 from bottom, for *Nipongue* read *Mpongue*.
" 36, " 26 from top, for *undeniable* read *undeniably*.
" 40, " 19 " bottom, for *interstialis* read *interstitialis*.
" 45, " 5 " top, for *thorace* read *thorax*.
" 46, " 18 " bottom, for *simplicibus* read *fulcrantibus*.
" 48, in division (*b*) of Eucnemis, for *serratæ* read *pectinatæ*.
" 66, " 10 from top, for *is* read *are*.
" 114, " 2 " bottom, for *fulvis* read *fulvus*.
" 141, " 9 " bottom, for *generus* read *genus*.
" 149, in note (†) for *fr* read *für*.
" 150, the three lines of the diagnosis of Cephennium corporosum have lost the initial letters: to the first add 1, to the second *pl*, to the third *a*.
" 171, line 2 from bottom, for *Africa* read *America*.
" 174, " 22 " top, for *inferior* read *anterior*.
" 180, for *Homolosaurus* read *Homalosaurus*.
" 181, for *Pituophis* read *Pityophis*.
" 229, line 21 from top, for *Anchytursus* read *Anchytarsus*.
" " " 40 " top, for *picea* read *brunneus*.
" 231, after Tostegoptera, for *Edwards* read *Blanchard*.
" 241, line 15 from top, for *Enbradys* read *Eubradys*.
" 302, line 13 from top, for 1859 read 1849.
" 327, " 31 " top, for *læniata* read *tæniata*.
" 329, " 22 " top, for *parvus* read *parvulus*, vide p. 414.
" " " 26 " top, for *Fern* read *Kern*.
" 337, " 31 " top, for *Fauna* read *Faunas*.
" 368, " 12 " top, for *Traünfeld* read *Fraünfeld*.
" " " 29 " top, for *truncates* read *truncatus*.
" 377, top line, for —— read *and*.
" 376, line 17 from bottom, for *Prisidon* read *Prisodon*.
" 403, " 2 " bottom, for *Lyceum* read *State Library*.
" 439, " 17 " bottom, for *Agryppus* read *Agrypnus*.
" 454, " 9 " bottom, for *Endomochydæ* read *Endomychidæ*.
" lxviii, line 22 from bottom, add *Mr. T. A. Conrad*.
" lxxiv, line 17 from top, for *Vorselemque* read *Vorlesungen*.

The following omissions of donations to the Library, August 10th, 1852, occurred at page xxxiii:

Description of a Skeleton of the Mastodon giganteus, of North America. By John C. Warren, M. D. 4to. From the Author.

Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah. By Howard Stansbury, Capt. U. S. Topograph. Eng. 8vo. and map. From Col. J. J. Abert.

Experimental Researches in Electricity, 29th series. By Michael Faraday, Esq. From the Author.

On the Physical Character of the Lines of Magnetic Force. By Michael Faraday, Esq. From the Author.

Zoology of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, (extracted from Capt. Stansbury's Report.) From Prof. S. F. Baird.

Geognostische Wanderungen im Gebiete der nordöstlichen Alpen. Von Carl Ehrlich. From the Author.

Ueber die nordöstlichen Alpen. Von Carl Ehrlich. From the Author.